

INNOVATION ACTIVITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*GORUSTOVICH T.G., MASTER OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES,
BELARUSIAN STATE AGRARIAN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY*

The mechanism for the formation and implementation of scientific, technical and innovation policies in the countries of the world community is different, since the ratio of state and market functions is not the same in different countries, and the organizational structures of science management are different. In countries with market economies, the patterns of production development are similar and the approaches to innovation are the same, in particular, to take into account its long-term trends and consequences. The dynamic development of many countries of the world, their leap into the future, has finally become based solely on innovation. The seven most developed countries, with 46 macro technologies, hold 80% of this market. The United States annually receives about 700 billion dollars from the export of high – tech products, Germany – 530 billion dollars, and Japan-400 billion dollars. The volume of the global market for high-tech products today is 2 trillion. \$ 300 billion. Of this amount, 39% are products of the United States, 30% - Japan, 16% - Germany, 0.3% - Russia. The specifics of the implementation of scientific and innovation policies in different countries include different shares of research and development expenditures in the gross national product. The leaders are Switzerland, Germany, Japan, Sweden, South Korea and the United States, China, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and Italy.

A special place in the system of economic measures of the state's influence on innovation processes is occupied by measures that stimulate cooperation of industrial corporations in the field of scientific research. In Canada, government incentives for R & D include the provision of a government loan guarantee from commercial banks and government funding for R & D. In Japan, the state provides budget subsidies and concessional loans to research institutes under the jurisdiction of various ministries, state corporations, research centers that carry out R & D together with private companies. The increase in the share of R & D expenditures in GDP has become a general trend for the vast majority of European countries. This figure for the EU member states as a whole reached 1.9%, and in Sweden and Finland it was 4.3% and 3.5%, respectively (2.2% – in France, about 1.9% - in the Netherlands, for the United States-about 2.7%, Japan-3.1%). The most important role is played

by tax incentives, including incentives aimed at stimulating scientific and technological progress, exports and business activity of innovative businesses. The discount amount is 5.3% in Japan (for electronic equipment and equipment), 50% in the UK (for the 1st year of operation of new equipment, technology, materials), 10-15% in Canada (depending on the development of the territory of the company's location – developed or undeveloped areas of the country). In the United States, the investment tax credit applies only to energy equipment. In a number of countries, such as the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, and Malaysia, energy companies completely exclude R & D expenses from their pre-tax profits. A temporary exemption from income tax or a partial reduction ("tax holiday") is valid in France and applies to newly created small and medium-sized firms with a 50% reduction in the income tax paid by them for the first 5 years of their activity. In the UK, for start-up innovative companies, the income tax is reduced from 20% to 1%. In the United States, the depreciation period is set at 5 years for equipment and devices used for R & D, with a service life of more than 4 and less than 10 years. In Japan, the accelerated depreciation system is introduced for companies that use either energy-saving equipment or equipment that promotes efficient use of resources and does not harm the environment. Companies in the UK are allowed to write off the full cost of technical equipment in the 1st year of its operation. In Germany, in the 1st year, 40% of the acquisition costs used for R & D can be written off. In France, it is possible to apply accelerated depreciation to energy-saving, environmental, and information equipment. In order to boost innovation activity abroad, the state often encourages personnel training. In France, 25% of the increase in training costs is tax-exempt. In the United States, official documents refer to investments in science and technology as "investments in the future."

The success of Asian countries in developing their technological advantages and developing new technological niches is obvious. First of all, it is necessary to mention South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. Currently, China is developing dynamically, and the growth rate of its economy is very impressive. The need to provide consumer goods to the giant domestic population is the main internal incentive for the development of the innovation mechanism of this country. Its main principles: a high concentration of cheap labor; diversification of the influx of mass production technologies from the United States, Europe, and Japan; import of financial capital. Relying on an abundance of cheap labor, China has learned to profitably import mass production technologies and, in cases of lack of its own financial resources, to import the financial

capital necessary for its development. The main incentive for the development of the national innovation mechanism is the need to modernize the economy and provide more than a billion people with modern products.

Today, the main dynamic sustainable development of the economic system is innovation activity, which ensures a high level of its competitiveness. The degree of development of the national innovation sphere forms the basis for sustainable economic growth, is a necessary condition for the effective participation of the country in the global division of labor. The innovative systems formed in the world allow increasing the intensity of the country's economic development through the use of effective mechanisms for obtaining, transmitting and using in economic practice the results of scientific, technical and innovative activities.

Literature.

1. Voiteshenok, M.I. Innovative susceptibility as a generalizing indicator of the ability to innovate / M.I. Voiteshenok, I.A. Paramonova // *Nauka i innovatsii*. – 2015. – No. 1. – P. 29-32.

2. Gutgarts, R. D. a prisoner of the trend of innovation // *the Economist*. – 2019. – No. 2. – P. 70-84.

3. Kostyuchenko, V.A. estimates of changes in the structure of investment sources for the financing of innovative activity / A.V. Kostyuchenko // *Innovation*. - 2016. - No. 10. – pp. 126-131.

4. Tsatsulin, A.N. Financing of innovative development in the context of foreign experience and domestic practice // *Economist* – 2019. – No. 8. – pp. 67-78.

5. Yashin, S.N., Yashina, N.I. Financing of innovations and investments of enterprises: Monograph. Nizhny Novgorod: VGIPU, 2010. – 245 p.

ФОРМИ СОЦІАЛЬНОГО ІНВЕСТУВАННЯ

*ДРОБОТЬКО І.І. *, МАГІСТР*

*ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ТЕХНІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
СІЛЬСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА ІМЕНІ ПЕТРА ВАСИЛЕНКА*

Соціальні інвестиції – один з основних інструментів реалізації соціальних програм сучасних компаній. Вони повинні забезпечувати

** Науковий керівник – Антощенкова В.В., к.е.н., доцент*